

Following my recent journey to Poland, we thought you may be interested in a segment of the heroic life stories of Mr. Marian Wojciechowski, the Polish veteran and American citizen with whom I travelled, as well as his beloved wife (now deceased), Wladyslawa Poniecka Wojciechowski.

Both were naturalized citizens of the United States following World War II. We knew them well in Toledo, as they made their home in our community for over 50 years. They contributed generously to our way of life. He is now 95 years of age and resides in Nevada with his extended family.

The September 1, 2009 commemoration at Gdansk of the start of World War II reminds us of the precious gift of freedom all of us have enjoyed our entire lives. For other people, life was not so blessed. Mr. Wojciechowski, who held a Master's degree in economics from Warsaw University, and spoke several languages, began his adult life as an officer in the renowned Polish mounted Cavalry, as he fulfilled his duty of military service to his nation. He served in the decorated 21st Wolynska Brigade.



lanie esesmani przeprowadzali najczęsciej w konstrukcji Ściany Straceń. Po wojnie Muzeum dokonało częściowej rekonstrukcji Ściany Straceń.

Wchodzisz na dziedziniec, pdzie esesmani zamordowali tysiące ludzi. Uszanuj ich cierpienie i pamięć o nich. Zachowaj dszt.

From 1941 to 1943, the SS shot several thousand people at the wall in this courtyard between Blocks 10 and 11. Host of these executed here were Polish political prisoners, above all, the leaders and members of clandestine organizations and people who helped escapees or facilitated contacts with the outside world. Poles who had been sentenced to death in nearby towns were also brought here to be shot, including men, women, and even children who had been taken hostage in revenge for operations of the Polish resistance against the German occupation. Prisoners of other nationalities and ethnic origins, including Jews and Soviet PATS, more size constitues shot at this well.

The SS administered brutal punishments here: floggings, and also the torture known as "the post", in which prisoners were hung from a post by their wrists with their arms twisted behind their backs.

The execution wall was dismantied in 1944 on the orders of the camp authorities. Executions were subsequently carried out elsewhere, most often in the gas chambers and crematoria at Auschwitz III-Birkenou.

After the war, the execution wall was partially reconstructed by the Museum .

You are entering a courtyard where the SS murdered thousands of people. Please maintain silence here: remember their suffering and show respect for their memory.

בשנים 1941-1943, בחצר שבין הבלוקים 10 ו-11 לפני קיר המוזת, הוצאו להורג בידי אנשי האש.אש. כמה אלפי אנשים. נרצחו כאן, בראש ובראשונה, אשירים פוליטיים פולנים, בעיקר האש.אש. כמה אלפי אנשים. נרצחו כאן, בראש ובראשונה אפירות ובקשירת קשר עם השלם













